

GEOGRAPHY: LOCATION

Worcester— a city that is 6miles away from Droitwich and is prone to flooding (including in Feb '20 when river levels rose by 5.7m).

San Andreas— A town in California, USA, that is home to a constructive plate boundary.



White Island— A volcanic island situated 48km (30 miles) from New Zealand.

Tohoku— a region on the island of Honshu in Japan hit by an earthquake in 2011.

The Mariana Trench- the deepest oceanic trench on Earth, located in the western Pacific Ocean. It is crescent-shaped and measures about 2,550 km in length and 69 km in width.

Pacific Ocean and Pacific Plate - located in the Southern Hemisphere around Australia, South America and Asia.



HISTORY: SETTLEMENTS

The city of **Pompeii** is famous because it was destroyed in 79 CE when Mount Vesuvius erupted, covering it in at least 19 feet (6 metres) of ash and other volcanic debris. The city's quick burial preserved it for centuries before its ruins were discovered in the late 16th century.



GEOGRAPHY: DIVERSITY

Though in many parts of the world people may view natural disasters and volcanoes as destructive and dangerous, many places thrive from them. In Bangladesh, monsoon season helps crops to grow whilst the volcanic islands of Hawaii have made lots of money out of tourism.

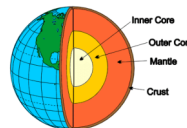
Worcester has a large population of students due to the expanding university— students make up roughly 10% of Worcester's population.



GEOGRAPHY: PHYSICAL

The earth is structured like an egg with several layers.

The surface of the earth is made of huge plates- where they meet, earthquakes and volcanoes can occur.



There are two main types of volcano: composite and shield. They are formed at constructive plate boundaries, destructive plate boundaries and hot spots.

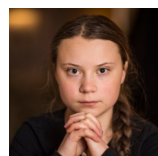
Global warming is created by dangerous gases such as carbon dioxide and methane being released into the atmosphere. Flooding increases due to global warming.

The **Ring of Fire** is a tectonic ring of volcanoes and earthquakes and surrounds most of the **Pacific Ocean**.

The Ring of Fire is the most active volcanic and seismic area in the world.



GEOGRAPHY: INSPIRATIONAL PEOPLE



Greta Thunberg: A Swedish climate activist, who became famous aged 16 when she challenged the Swedish Parliament to make changes. Since then, she has spoken with the U.N and shared her message across the globe.



David Attenborough: He is an English broadcaster, biologist, nature historian and author. His work on nature documentaries has helped the world understand the planet better, and he has become more vocal about environmental issues.



Dominique Palmer: A British climate justice activist who has spoken at the United Nations Climate Change Conference. She studied at the University of Birmingham.



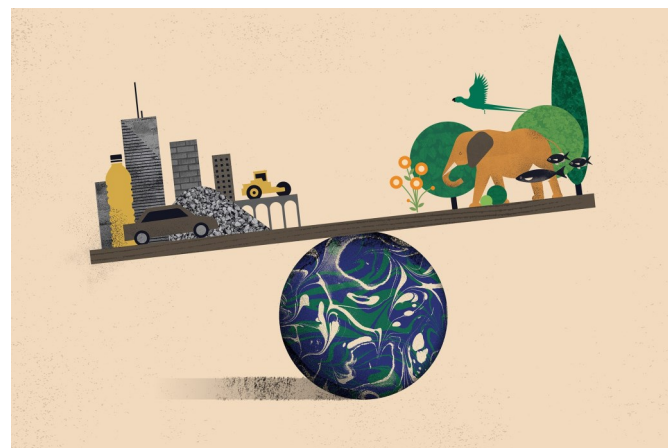
GEOGRAPHY: HUMAN

People choose to live in close proximity to volcanoes for a variety of reasons:

- Farming—soil is well fertilised by volcanic ash and debris
- Attachments— if people have historically lived there, it would be difficult to move their lives and families
- Tourism— volcanoes attract tourists to an area, giving them an income
- Resources—the land around volcanoes can be rich in different ores and minerals, allowing them to be mined
- Energy—towns and cities can make use of the heat generated by volcanoes; water being heated below the earth's crust creates geothermal energy

Homes are made volcano “proof” by using materials that allow for movement. Materials must be able to withstand high temperatures too.

Homes are earthquakes resistant by using different foundation structures.





Key Vocabulary and Meanings for Year 7's topic: Humanity Versus Nature



***Humanity-** human beings collectively.

***Nature-** the physical world collectively, including plants, animals, the landscape, and other features and products of the earth

***Tectonic-** relating to the structure of the earth's crust and the large-scale processes which take place within it.

Constructive Boundary (also known as a convergent boundary)- where two tectonic plates move away from each other

Destructive Boundary (also known as a divergent boundary)- where two tectonic plates move towards, and collide with, each other

Conservative Boundary (also known as a transform boundary)- where plates slide past each other in opposite directions, or in the same direction but at different speeds.

Convection Currents- movement of liquid rock under the earth's crust that causes plate movement

Volcano- a mountain or hill having a crater or vent through which lava, rock fragments, hot vapour, and gas are or have been erupted from

Vesuvius- a volcano in south-western Italy on the Mediterranean coast

Pompeii- an ancient city in Italy, southeast of Naples: buried by an eruption of Vesuvius (79 ad)

Lava- hot molten or semi-fluid rock erupted from a volcano

Magma- hot fluid or semi-fluid material below or within the earth's crust

Viscosity- the state of being thick, sticky, and semi-fluid in consistency

Earthquake- the shaking and vibration of the Earth's crust due to movement of the Earth's plates

Hurricane- a large rotating storm with high speed winds that forms over warm waters in tropical areas

Tsunami- a long, high sea wave caused by an earthquake or other disturbance.

Flooding- the submerging of normally dry land with a large amount of water

Drought- an extended period of low rainfall, leading to a shortage of water

Avalanche- a mass of snow, ice, and rocks falling rapidly down a mountainside

***Population-** all the people that live in a particular place

***Urbanisation-** increase in the proportion of people living in towns and cities

Precipitation- any form of moisture which falls to the earth. This includes rain, snow, hail and sleet

Infiltration- the process by which precipitation enters the soil

Surface Run-Off- water precipitation that flows over the land surface

***Global Warming-** an increase in the overall temperature of the earth's atmosphere due to addition of damaging gases in the atmosphere

Carbon Dioxide- a colourless, odourless gas that damages the environment

Methane- a colourless, odourless gas that damages the environment

Weather- the state of the atmosphere at a particular place and time as regards heat, cloudiness, dryness, sunshine, wind, rain, etc.

Climate- the weather conditions in an area in general or over a long period

Amenities- a desirable or useful feature or facility of a building or place

Hospitality- entertainment of guests, visitors, or strangers (e.g. hotels)

Recreation- activity done for enjoyment when one is not working